

2000

At least nine journalists were victims of physical violence from Israeli security forces on the day of the first killings in the Intifada (the Palestinian uprising). **Hazem Bader**, a cameraman with the *Associated Press (AP)*; **Khaled al-Zeghary**, a freelance journalist; **Mahfouz Abu-Turk**, a freelance photographer, **Aamer El Jabari**, an *NBC* reporter, **Naji Dana** (*France 2*) and **Awad Awad**, a photographer with the *Agence France-Presse (AFP)* news agency were all injured by shots fired at them by Israeli soldiers on September 29, 2000.

Bader was wounded in his right hand by a rubber-coated metal bullet fired by an Israeli sniper while filming clashes at al-Aqsa Mosque (the Noble Sanctuary) in Jerusalem. He was taken to hospital for treatment.

According to CPJ, **Zeghari** was beaten by Israeli soldiers and shot in the leg with a rubber-coated metal bullet while also covering clashes at the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem. This attack took place about five minutes after Bader was shot. "I was filming the crowd during Friday prayers and when the clashes took place by the Magharbeh Gate I took refuge behind a large rock [stone column] in the courtyard of the Islamic Museum," Zeghari said. "I witnessed how the wounded youths were falling on the ground as the shooting intensified." He said after ten minutes or so, a group of Israeli soldiers stormed the courtyard, opening fire. "At that time I was filming the event while lying down on the ground. All of a sudden the soldiers approached me and began beating me with bats and sticks on my head and shoulders". Zeghari did not realise until doctors examined him at the hospital that he had been hit in the leg by a rubber-coated metal bullet. The bullet, which left a gash measuring 2 cm by 2cm by 4cm and lodged in Zeghari's leg, was apparently fired at close range. In addition to the bullet wound, Zeghari suffered a cut and several bruises on his head as well as bruises on his back, right shoulder and left hand. He also lost his camera and film. He later told LAW: "That was the twentieth time in seven years that Israeli soldiers have attacked me. I have been hit by live and rubber-coated steel bullets, and I have also been beaten several times."

Abu Turk was hit in the left thigh with a rubber-coated metal bullet fired by Israeli troops, according to CPJ. He had been covering the clashes at Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa mosque and was taking cover behind a large stone column. He fled the scene after he was shot, but still kept filming while heading in the direction of the mosque. Shortly afterwards, he was hit in the right foot by another rubber bullet. He was taken to Al-Makased Hospital for treatment and released the same day.

According to the *Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR)*, **El Jabari**, a reporter working for the *NBC* was wounded while covering clashes in Jerusalem. He was shot in the mouth by an Israeli soldier and rushed to hospital for treatment. **Dana**, who works for *France 2* was also shot by an Israeli rubber-coated metal bullet. In Hebron, **Read Awadh**, a cameraman with Al-Watan TV, was hit by an unidentified projectile. In Bethlehem, **Rami Noufal**, a reporter working for the *Palestinian Broadcasting Station* was beaten by Israeli troops. In Gaza, **Wafiq Mattar**, a journalist for the *Palestinian Political Steering Bureau* was also beaten by Israeli troops.

On the same day, **Khalid Abu Aker**, a correspondent with the French television station *France 2*, was beaten by Israeli police at Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa mosque. According to CPJ, the attack occurred after Abu Aker refused to comply with a police officer who demanded that the journalist hand over a rubber bullet that he had picked up off the ground. Abu Aker's shirt was ripped and his eyeglasses broken.

(AP Photo/Nasser Nasser)

On September 30, a cameraman with *France 2*, **Talal Hassan Abu Rahma**, filmed the killing of a Palestinian boy by the Israeli army. The footage recorded how 12 year-old Muhammed Al Durra was killed as he and his



A television cameraman helps a fellow Palestinian journalist who was injured by a ricocheting bullet fired by an Israeli soldier during clashes in the West Bank town of Ramallah on October 16, 2000.

father tried, for almost an hour, to protect themselves from gunfire. It was shown around the world and had a huge impact on international opinion. Shortly afterwards, the *France 2* correspondent in Jerusalem, **Charles Enderlin**, received death threats over the telephone, apparently from Jewish extremists.

On the same day, **Mowaffak Tawfik Kassem Matar**, a 46 year old Palestinian photographer for the newspaper *Al-Yawm (Palestine Today)*, was injured above the left eye by a rubber-coated steel bullet while covering clashes at the Netsarim intersection (Gaza Strip). RSF reported that **Matar** was standing about 15 meters from the militants and as he was trying to take a photo, a bullet hit him just above the eye. He lost 10 % of his vision from the shooting, which also affected his hearing.

On October 1, **Amer Al Jabri**, a Palestinian cameraman working for *ABC News* was wounded in the head by an unidentified object, thought to be either a rock thrown by a Palestinian demonstrator or a rubber coated metal bullet, fired by Israeli troops. At the time of the incident, he was covering clashes between Palestinian demonstrators and Israeli troops in Hebron.

On October 2, **Mazen Da'ana** and **Lu'ay Haikal**, *Reuters* journalists, and **Nael Al Shiokhy**, a Palestinian journalist with the local television station *Al Nawras* were all shot in Hebron by Israeli troops. **Da'ana**, who was covering clashes on Hebron's Shallalah Street was hit in the left foot and leg with live ammunition fired by Israeli forces. Earlier on the same day, Da'ana was attacked by Jewish settlers. On the previous day, Da'ana was hit in the same leg with a rubber-coated steel bullet. He told CPJ that he thought the attack may have been deliberate. **Haikal** was also hit in the leg with a rubber-coated metal bullet, while covering clashes between Palestinian demonstrations and Israeli troops, according to CPJ. His injury was described as not serious.

Also on October 2, the car of **Marwan El-Ghoul**, a cameraman working for *CBC* and director of *Mayadin Company for Media and Television Production*, was shelled. An Israeli combat helicopter shelled the car while El-Ghoul was covering clashes between Palestinian civilians and the Israeli troops near the Netzarim junction in the Gaza Strip. El-Ghoul's car, and photography equipment worth \$20,000 left in the car were destroyed. According to El-Ghoul, his car was distinguished from the other cars in the area as a press car.

On October 3, 2000, **Naji Dana** (*France 2*), previously injured on September 29, suffered a minor injury in the left hand from a rubber bullet while covering a Palestinian demonstration in Bethlehem.

According to RSF, on October 4, **Atta Oweisat**, a Palestinian photographer for the Israeli press agency *Zoom 77* was beaten with clubs by Israeli policemen or a group of Israeli security agents, disguised as Arabs, while he was filming a Palestinian demonstration in Jabel Al Moukaber, near Jerusalem. CPJ reported that he had been standing with a group of Israeli journalists when chaos erupted after a number of undercover Israeli security agents arrived suddenly and began arresting Palestinian youths. "When I began to take pictures, seven of them [Israeli agents] attacked me, threw me to the ground and started beating me and

stepping on me, trying hard to pull the cameras away from me...I was holding the camera which was hanging from my neck tight. Then a Border Patrol soldier came and held me by the neck and one of the [agents] stepped on my stomach." Oweisat was knocked unconscious and woke up in the hospital. His bullet-proof vest prevented serious injuries, he said.

In other clashes, journalists were attacked by both Arab and Israeli civilians in the West Bank and in Israel proper. On October 4, Arab Israelis attacked an Italian journalist in Jaffa. On Yom Kippur, Israelis in Tel Aviv attacked an Israeli camera crew with bottles and stones.

On October 6, **Jamal Ismail al-Aroui**, a 36 year old Palestinian photographer for the newspaper *Al-Ayyam* and Ramallah correspondent for the French Press Agency *Agence France-Presse* was wounded in the right leg by a rubber bullet while covering confrontations at the northern entrance to Al-Bireh. RSF reported that Israelis clearly identified him as a Palestinian journalist. Yet an Israeli soldier fired, and Aroui was hit with a rubber bullet in the right leg. **Al-Aroui** was quoted saying that he had no doubt that he was deliberately shot at.

Walid Suleiman Amayreh, publisher and editor of the biweekly *Hebron Times*, was detained on October 7 by Palestinian police following his live appearance on the Gulf-based satellite news station *Al-Shareqah*. During the program, Amayreh criticised the PNA for its corruption and its negotiations with Israel. He also called for the release of imprisoned Hamas activists. The arrest reportedly took place following a complaint from the Palestinian Ministry of Information, according to CPJ. Amayreh was questioned and released after 30 hours in custody. He was forced to sign a pledge affirming that he would abide by Palestinian information laws.

According to CPJ, a rubber-coated metal bullet fired by Israeli forces hit the camera lens of **Luc Delahaye**, a free-lance photographer working for the *Magnum* photo agency and *Newsweek* magazine on October 9. He had been filming clashes between Israeli forces and Palestinian demonstrators in Ramallah. Delahaye estimated that he was shot at a distance of 40 meters. His camera was destroyed.

The next day, **Delahaye's** head was grazed by another rubber bullet, also in Ramallah. One week later, he was hit in the forehead by a third rubber bullet while photographing a Palestinian protester who had just been hit in the head with a live round. Delahaye told CPJ that "in the three incidents I was definitely targeted by the soldiers, but I cannot say if I was targeted as a human being or as a journalist," adding that he was wearing only a T-shirt and not a flak jacket.

On October 11, according to CPJ, Israeli police summoned **Atta Oweisat** for questioning in Jerusalem. He initially thought he had been called in about a complaint he filed about his beating by an undercover Israeli security unit in Jerusalem on October 4. Instead, he was charged on several counts, including insulting the police, injuring an officer, and preventing the police from arresting demonstrators. He was finally released on bail of NIS 5,000 (US\$1250).

Photographer **Nasser Ishtayyeh** of *Reuters* was attacked by Israeli soldiers on the same day. The journalist was driving his car in Al Bireh when the soldiers fired with a machinegun and destroyed the car. The journalist managed to escape and was rescued by a Red Crescent ambulance.

On October 12, an Italian *RAI* television crew filmed the killing of two Israelis in the West Bank town of Ramallah by a group of Palestinian civilians. The Palestinians forced their way into a police station, where the two Israelis were kept and attacked them. Later they threw one of the bodies out of a window and reportedly marched through the city centre carrying the other body. According to international news reports, the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) had tried to confiscate the film from the reporters, by beating the cameraman and assaulting the other crew members. The Italian broadcaster pulled its reporters out of the Middle East after receiving threats. According to RSF, several film crews were assaulted by Palestinian

civilians and policemen who ripped out videotapes and in some cases seized cameras as well. **Bertrand Aguirre**, correspondent with the French channel *TF1*, was assaulted by Palestinians after filming at the scene in Ramallah.

British free-lance photographer **Mark Seager** was also assaulted and had his camera seized. "Instinctively, I reached for my camera," Seager later wrote in the *London Sunday Telegraph*. "I was composing the picture when I was punched in the face by a Palestinian. Another Palestinian pointed right at me shouting 'no picture, no picture!' while another guy hit me in the face and said 'give me your film!' I tried to get the film out but they were all grabbing me and one guy just pulled the camera off me and smashed it to the floor."

According to CPJ, **Patrick Baz**, a photographer for *AFP*, had two of his cameras confiscated by the crowd. "I bumped into a crowd. They wanted my film," he told CPJ, saying the crowd suspected him of belonging to an undercover Israeli unit. After being harassed by the crowd, Baz got one of his cameras back, but the other was destroyed. One journalist working for a Western news organisation who was at the scene said the angry crowd prevented several photojournalists who were on hand from filming the incident.

In response to the killing of the two Israelis in Ramallah, the Israeli forces fired rockets at two transmission towers and other facilities used by the official radio broadcasting channel *Voice of Palestine*. According to the Israeli forces, *Voice of Palestine* was targeted because it "played a key role in the incitement". However, after being off the air for one hour, the radio switched to an FM frequency to get back on the air. According to IPI sources, nearby apartment buildings appeared to be undamaged after the attack, which indicates that the station was singled out with the aim of closing it down. In addition, the Israeli army had said in statements released to the media that its targets were "carefully chosen".

The car of journalists **Hassan El-Titi** and **Abdel-Rahman Qousini** both working for the *Associated Press*, was attacked by Jewish settlers on October 14. The attack, which took place near the village of Hawwara near Nablus, destroyed the front part of the car and windows.

Naser Jamel Hamad Naser, a 34 year old photographer for the newspaper *Al-Hayat al-Jadida* and for the American press agency *Associated Press*, was wounded in the left foot on October 15 in Ramallah.

Luc Delahaye, a freelance photographer with *Magnum* and *Newsweek*, was shot in the head with a rubber coated metal bullet on October 15 by the Israeli army.

Similarly, **Lu'ay Abu-Haikal**, a journalist with *Reuters*, suffered an injury to his right leg due to an unidentified projectile. The perpetrators are thought to be the Israeli army.

Mahfouz Abu Turk, a photographer working with *Reuters*, was wounded in the hand by a rubber-coated metal bullet fired by Israeli troops, on October 17. According to CPJ, he was covering clashes between Palestinians and Israeli forces that erupted in Bethlehem after the funeral of a Palestinian boy. Just before the attack, Abu Turk was filming the clashes from behind a cement block. He was taken to hospital in Beit Jala where he received four stitches for the wound. Abu Turk claimed that the camera he was holding clearly identified him as a journalist.

An Israeli soldier shot **Patrick Baz** from *AFP* in the finger with a rubber-coated metal bullet while the photographer was covering clashes between Israeli forces and stone-throwing Palestinian protesters in Ramallah on October 18. Baz was standing with another photographer at the time. "It was obvious [we were journalists]. We were wearing white helmets and flak jackets," Baz told CPJ. "I got it on my finger while [the finger] was on my camera...I can't say it was a stray bullet..." adding that "I would not complain if I was in the middle of the demonstration ...[but] we were on the side between demonstrators and soldiers and in an empty field really."

On the same day, according to CPJ, Israel's Government Press Office (GPO) revoked the accreditation of **Riccardo Cristiano**, a journalist with the Italian state television network *RAI*, after a Palestinian newspaper *Al-Hayat al-Jadida*, published a controversial open letter in which he stated that *RAI* had not filmed the killing of two Israelis in Ramallah on October 12. Cristiano stated that *RAI* would not have filmed such an incident, given the opportunity. He also pledged that both he and *RAI* would abide by PNA regulations for the media. Many interpreted this to mean that he would avoid negative news coverage of the PNA. Shortly afterwards, the Israeli authorities revoked Cristiano's accreditation. *RAI* recalled the journalist to Rome and closed down its Jerusalem bureau, citing security concerns.

Azez Al-Teneh, director of the Palestinian *Wafa* news agency's Bethlehem office, died in a hospital in Amman, Jordan, on October 28 of injuries sustained in an explosion on October 19. He was in the headquarters of a special unit responsible for the security of Yasser Arafat and other Palestinian officials when the explosion occurred. Two members of Arafat's personal guard were also killed in what was widely believed to have been a gas explosion. Israeli officials claimed that the blast occurred during the preparation of a bomb, while many Palestinians maintained that the building was hit by an Israeli missile.

(AP Photo/Adel Hana)



Palestinian journalists hold posters of Azez Al-Teneh after his death during a protest march on the streets of Gaza city, Sunday Oct. 29, 2000.

Abdul Rahman Al Khattib, a photographer working for *Al Ayyam Newspaper* was shot in the mouth with Israeli live ammunition while covering clashes in Khan Younis, Gaza on October 20. According to a report by PCHR, Al Khattib's injury was in his upper lip.

On the same day, **Hammed Eghbareya**, director of *Sawt Al-Haq Walhorreya* (the Voice of Right and Freedom) was attacked by Israeli troops and border guards while covering clashes in Nazareth, according to PCHR.

Jamal Ismail al-Arouri, who was previously injured on October 6, was again wounded in the right thigh with a rubber-coated steel bullet while covering clashes at the northern entrance to Al-Bireh (Ramallah) on October 20. It was reported in RSF that **al-Arouri** was 200 meters from the scene of the confrontation when the events took place. The soldiers wanted to clear the zone of journalists so they chased them away by opening fire. His injury left no after-effects.

On October 21, **Bruno Stephens**, a free-lance photographer working with the French newspaper *Liberation* and the German magazine *Stern*, was grazed in the throat by a live bullet while covering clashes between Israelis and Palestinians in Ramallah. Stephens was standing with several other journalists, well away from Palestinian demonstrators. He said the bullet, which he believed was fired by Israeli troops, passed over the head of a British free-lance photographer and then ricocheted off a wall before grazing his throat. He suffered a minor burn.

Also on October 21, **Ibrahim Al Husary**, working for the Palestinian *Wattan TV*; **Jamal Ismail Al-arouri**, a photographer with *AFP*; and **Jacques-Marie Bourget**, working for *Paris Match*, were shot by an Israeli sniper while covering clashes in Al Bireh, on the outskirts of Ramallah. Al Husary reported that he and the other journalists were clearly identifiable as members of the press because of the cameras they were wearing and carrying. According to Al Husary, the journalists did not think that they were in danger, firstly because they were standing at a good distance away from the confrontation and secondly because it seemed at first that the Israeli troops were targeting the demonstrators only.

After the shooting intensified, the journalists moved to a near-by building for shelter. There, they noticed that, in addition to the soldiers on the ground, there were a number of "snipers" on top of the building. This is when the first of the five journalists Arour, was shot in the hand with live ammunition.

After a couple of hours, the demonstrators were forced to disperse because of the intensified shooting and tear gas. Al-arouri, along with French journalist Bourget began walking away from the scene. After reaching an area where almost no confrontation was taking place, Al-arouri and Bourget were shot by a sniper located on top of a building. The journalists fell on the ground after realising that the Israelis on top of the building were targeting them.

After a short while, an ambulance arrived and took the two journalists to the Ramallah hospital. While being treated for his wounds, Al-arouri found out that he had been shot in the ear and Bourget was shot in the chest.

All three injuries were from Israeli live ammunition. "Of course, it was fired by an Israeli. Everybody knows it," *Paris-Match* photographer Thierry Esch told *AFP*. Esch was standing next to Bourget when he was hit. *Paris-Match* deputy editor Patrick Jarnoux told *The Toronto Star* that "...a 57-year old man can't easily be mistaken for a 15-year-old rock thrower." Bourget was taken to Ramallah hospital unconscious. He was treated there for three days and was then flown to France for surgery.

Nasser Shiyoukhi, a reporter and cameraman working for *AP* was prevented from entering the West Bank village of Sumoua, near Hebron on October 23, according to CPJ. His Israeli government press card was also confiscated. At the time of the incident, Shiyoukhi was returning to Sumoua after helping a number of foreign reporters who were having difficulty gaining access to the town. When he arrived at the checkpoint, the Israeli soldiers told him he could not re-enter Sumoua, and then took his press card.

Abdel-Rahman Khbeisa, a photographer working for the *Associated Press* was attacked by Jewish settlers near the village of Hawwara in Nablus on October 24. Settlers threw a rock on Khbeisa's car, while he was driving, according to PCHR sources. The front of his car and the front window were hit.

Aadel Abu Naeima, a correspondent of *Al-Ayyam* daily local newspaper and *Reuters*; **Fathi Brahma**, a correspondent of *Sawt Falasteen* (Voice of Palestine); and **Emad Abu Sonbol**, a correspondent of *Al-Hayat Al-Jadida* daily local newspaper and *France Press* were all shot at by Israeli troops on October 29. The three journalists were attacked while they were driving to Jericho hospital to see patients who had been wounded during clashes. No one was injured.

Reuters' cameraman **Shams Odeh** was shot at by Israeli troops in the Gaza Strip on October 31. Odeh was not injured; yet he lost his camera equipment as he fled the scene.

Photo Jamal Arouri



Ibrahim Al Husary, cameraman with

On the same day, Israeli *Channel 2* reporter and cameraman, **Suleiman al-Shafei**, was detained by Israeli soldiers when he tried to re-enter Israel from the Gaza Strip via the Erez checkpoint. CPJ reported that the soldiers told al-Shafei that he was violating an order prohibiting Israeli citizens from entering the occupied territories. After al-Shafei identified himself as a an Israeli citizen and reporter for *Channel 2*, the soldiers called in Israeli police, who took the journalist to a nearby police station and questioned him for four hours. Al-Shafei refused to answer the

Wattan TV, on Oct. 21, 2000 after he was shot by an Israeli sniper.

questions and protested his detention. The police officers then tried to make al-Shafei sign a written pledge that he would not enter Gaza for 90 days. He refused and was eventually released on NIS 5,000 (US\$1,250) bail, but the soldiers confiscated his footage of the aftermath of Israel's bombing of PNA offices in Gaza on the previous night.

Ben Wedeman, CNN's Cairo bureau chief, was shot in the back by Israeli Forces while caught in the middle of clashes at the Karni crossing between Gaza and Israel on October 31. After being taken to hospital, Wedeman told CPJ that the bullet pierced the flak jacket he was wearing. Wedeman could not determine the source of the shot, but did say that his back was to the Israeli position, between 400 meters and one kilometre away. While *AFP* reported that journalists, including the *CNN* crew, were fired on by Israeli forces, an official at *CNN* told CPJ that there was "no reason to believe whoever fired upon Wedeman knew he was a journalist."

In a separate incident at Karni crossing a few hours earlier, *AFP* still photographer **Fayez Nourredine** and *Reuters* cameraman **Shams Odeh** were covering clashes between stone-throwing Palestinians and Israeli forces. As they were moving in the direction of the Israeli position, a bullet passed by Nourredine's head. Both men subsequently retreated.

Ismael Khader, *Reuters*' Ramallah-based soundman was hit by Israeli live ammunition in October. Khader was covering clashes between Israeli troops and Palestinians in Ramallah. The bullet penetrated Khader's leg and came out of the other side of it. Khader was taken to the U.S. for treatment.

According to IPI sources, on November 1 the Israeli Defence Ministry issued a proclamation on Defence Force Radio that Palestinian journalists would no longer be given permits to move freely, because Israel claims that they "only" report the views of the Palestinian National Authority. According to *Ha'aretz*, an Israeli newspaper, Israeli Defence Ministry issued an order to stop issuing press credentials to Palestinians working with Western news organisations, because of their biased reporting. While press cards are not a guarantee of freedom of movement for Palestinian journalists, they often facilitate movement through Israeli checkpoints. Palestinian journalists also told CPJ that Israeli authorities have cancelled the travel permits that they need to enter Israeli-controlled areas. Journalists of other nationalities can still move more freely in the areas.

On November 2, **Al-Shafei**, who was detained by Israeli soldiers on the Erez crossing on October 31, was once again stopped at the Erez checkpoint by Israeli troops for violating the ban on entry into the occupied territories. The Israeli troops transferred him to police custody. After another interrogation, he was released on bail of NIS15,000 (US\$3,750).

On November 9, Israeli troops shot at French journalist **Robert Laubrant**, a correspondent of the *Associated Press*, wounding him with a live bullet in the thigh. This incident took place while Laubrant was covering clashes between Palestinian civilians and the Israeli troops near Al-Tuffah roadblock, between Khan Younis and the Al-Mawasi agricultural area, in the Gaza Strip.

(AP Photo/Mohammed Rawas)



Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat speaks to Ben Wedeman, 41, CNN bureau chief in Cairo, at the Shefa hospital in Gaza city, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 2000.

According to LAW, Japanese journalist **Riokahi Yama** was hit by a steel bullet in the left eye on the same day while covering clashes north of Al Bireh. Yama was treated at Al Razi Ophthalmic Hospital.

The car of journalist **Marwan El-Ghoul** was shot at for the second time by Israeli troops on November 11. This incident took place while El-Ghoul was covering the burning of a civilian car in which two Palestinian civilians were shot dead by the Israeli troops in Al-Qarara. According to a report by PCHR, El Ghoul was two meters away from his car when it came under fire.

On the same day, **Samir Khalifa**, a correspondent with the *Palestinian Television* was taken to Shifa' hospital in Gaza after inhaling tear gas used by the Israeli troops in Al Qarara. According to Khalifa, a number of journalists were trapped in the area as firing and teargassing by Israeli troops intensified.

(AP Photo/Nasser Shiyoukhi)



Palestinian paramedics attend to Yola Monakhov, a freelance photographer on assignment for The Associated Press, at the Beit Jala hospital after she was shot in the abdomen near Rachel's tomb on the outskirts of the West Bank city of Bethlehem Saturday Nov. 11, 2000.

Yola Monakhov, a twenty-six year-old American free-lance photographer working for AP, was struck in the lower abdomen with a live round fired by an Israeli soldier in the West Bank town of Bethlehem on November 11. She sustained serious injuries to her bladder and other internal organs. Her pelvis was also fractured in several places. According to AP, Monakhov had been with a small group of Palestinian youths near Rachel's Tomb, the site of many Israeli-Palestinian clashes. She will reportedly suffer lifetime after-effects from the shooting.

According to CPJ, the youths were breaking up stones to use in their slingshots. Some were hurling stones toward an Israeli outpost. An Israeli soldier appeared from around a corner and took aim at the group from an estimated distance of fifty meters. Monakhov fled along with the youths, who took shelter in a small recess behind a closed gate. "There was maybe one youth pressed in the doorway with me," she told the AP, explaining that her bulky backpack prevented her from entering the narrow space behind the gate. "I was waiting for the shot. And a second later I collapsed." The Israeli army denied that a journalist had been shot that day, but on November 17, an army spokesman acknowledged that Israeli troops had shot Monakhov.

According to CPJ, Jewish settlers attacked a car carrying photographers **Abdel Rahim Qusini** (*Reuters*) and **Nasser Ishtayyeh** (*AP*) on November 12. The two journalists were travelling from Jerusalem toward the West Bank city of Nablus to investigate news that a settler had been killed that day. The journalists and their driver were approaching a bus station at the Za'tara intersection, on the main road to Nablus, where they saw some five Israeli soldiers standing with a handful of settlers. About a dozen settlers then came forward from behind a concrete barrier and started hurling stones at the car. A separate group of about thirty settlers then emerged, also throwing stones and pieces of cement at the car. One stone broke the glass of the left window and struck Qusini in the shoulder. Both of them were bruised in the assault. The journalists said the attack took place in front of the Israeli soldiers who did not intervene, even though their car displayed a "press" sticker and had Israeli license plates. The two journalists somehow escaped while their car was being destroyed. They received first aid in a nearby Palestinian village and were later taken to a hospital in Nablus.

On the same day, Israeli soldiers stopped *Reuters* cameraman **Mazen Da'ana** at the Khallet Khadour checkpoint, near the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba, and prevented him from entering the old city of Hebron. Da'ana was travelling with Mary Robinson, the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights. The soldiers claimed that all journalists were prohibited from entering the old city. After Robinson protested, Da'ana told CPJ, he was finally allowed to proceed. After they passed through the checkpoint, a group of Jewish settlers attacked Da'ana's car with stones and metal bars. Afterwards, the journalist was taken to the local police station and was questioned for one-and-a-half hours.

On November 15, CPJ reported, PNA security forces raided the private, Bethlehem-based television station *Al-Roa'* and temporarily forced it off the air. Two PNA soldiers beat station director **Hamdi Farraj** and several other staff members. According to *Al-Roa'*, some of the soldiers threatened to shoot the staff and destroy the station's equipment. After forcing the staff outside, the soldiers locked the station's doors and confiscated the keys. Though the authorities did not give a reason for the raid, it was apparently prompted by *Al-Roa'*'s incorrect report that Israeli forces had bombed a Palestinian military headquarters in Bethlehem. Farraj and several staff members were briefly detained. The station was allowed to resume broadcasting shortly thereafter.

On November 16, **Mohammed Zeid El-Kielani**, a cameraman of *Arab News Network* (ANN), was wounded with an Israeli rubber-coated plastic bullet while covering clashes in Ramallah. El-Zielani was wounded in the shoulder.

On November 17, Palestinian police ordered *Al Roa* to cease broadcasting, according to CPJ. The police carried a letter that had been sent to Palestinian National Authority chairman Yasser Arafat, asking Arafat to order the closure of *Al-Roa'* and the arrest of **Hamdi Farraj**, who was accused of promoting sectarian strife. *Al Roa* staff told CPJ that the authorities had accused the station of promoting religious "strife" within the Palestinian community, but did not elaborate. On November 19, the station resumed broadcasting, after an estimated 100 local residents marched to the station's offices and demanded it be reopened.

Mouaffaq Turki Qassem Mattar, a photographer working for the Ramallah-based newspaper *Falasteen Al-Yawm* (Palestine Today), was wounded with an Israeli rubber-coated metal bullet in the head. This incident took place on November 19, while Mattar was covering clashes in the Gaza Strip. It was reported by RSF that the journalist told the Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group that he was wearing a Press jacket which was clearly identifiable on the day and that he was with other Palestinian and foreign journalists when he was shot.

On November 20, **Marwan Fares Jaber al-Ghoul**, a 38 year old Palestinian cameraman for *CBS News* and director of the *Mayadin* press center in Gaza, was wounded by live ammunition in the right calf while covering clashes in al-Mintar, at the Karni intersection (Gaza Strip). A video cassette given to the Reporters sans frontières shows that the journalist was wearing a press jacket that was difficult to make out, and that he was amongst a group of militants when the Israeli fire reached the sector. He was discharged from hospital 24 hours after being admitted.

Israeli forces bombarded the Palestinian *Radio 2* station in Gaza on November 21, according to LAW.

Israeli gunfire and a shell from a tank based in the Jewish settlement of Psagot, near Ramallah, targeted Al Quds University's Medical Professions building, on November 22, which hosts *Al Quds Educational Television*, a non-governmental, nonprofit station owned and administered by the Institute of Modern Media at Al Quds University. None of the TV staff members were hurt and no structural damage was made. The shelling caused a small fire in the buildings courtyard. In a statement issued after the incident, Daoud Kuttab, director of the Institute of Modern Media at Al Quds University denounced the attack on the university and

the educational television station. Kuttab expressed concern that the attack was aimed at shutting down the station, stating that "...we don't understand why we were targeted since we are far away from the lines of confrontation and there was absolutely no fire coming out from the vicinity of the University compound." Kuttab added that the shelling of "an institution committed to a peaceful resolution of the conflict is a setback to moderate voices in the Palestinian community."

On December 8, **Sergiu Klein**, correspondent for the Romanian press agency *Rompres*, was wounded with two rubber bullets in the arm and leg respectively in Jerusalem

On December 15, **Sergiu Klein** was wounded again by a rubber bullet above the left eye while he was perched at the top of a low wall. He broke his left hand in the fall and was taken by ambulance to the El Moquassed hospital and was discharged at the end of the day. He had earlier been wounded twice in the old city of Jerusalem because he was not wearing the balaclava worn by militants.

Barouch Kra an Israeli journalist with the daily *Haaretz*, and **Amir Ben David**, from the daily *Maariv*, were beaten by Israeli police officers at the Al-Aqsa mosque on December 22.